

2,000,000 TROOPS AGAIN GRAPPLE IN THIRD GREAT BATTLE OF GALICIAN CAMPAIGN

FRANCE PROTESTS TO U.S. AGAINST RUIN OF RHEIMS TEMPLE

"Wanton Vandalism" in Destruction of Beautiful Cathedral Is Charged. German Order to Save Building Too Late.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The protest of the French Republic against what is considered the wanton destruction of the beautiful cathedral at Rheims by the Germans was called to the French Embassy by Foreign Minister Delcasse, at Bordeaux, today, to be transmitted to the State Department. The official statement reads:

"From the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic to the French Ambassador, Washington.

"Paris, September 20, 1914.

"Without the possibility of even the shadow of a military necessity being involved, and without the least intention of causing destruction, the German troops have submitted the cathedral of Rheims to a relentless and systematic bombardment. At the present moment this famous basilica is nothing but a heap of ruins.

"It is a duty for the Government of the French Republic to submit to the judgment of the world such a revolting act of vandalism, which, while contributing to the flames this summary of French national history, deprives mankind of a unique part of its artistic patrimony.

"(Signed) 'DELASSE'.

"Ambassador J. Delcasse conveyed this message to the State Department today.

"TEMPIER ORDERED SPARED.

BERLIN (By way of The Hague), Sept. 21.

The bombardment of Rheims was necessary because the heaviest French fire was coming from the direction of the city, an official statement issued by the War Office today declared. It is stated that orders were issued that the artillery should spare the cathedral of Notre Dame, which dates back to the 12th century, and which is reported destroyed.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 21.

President Poincare today directed a formal protest to all neutral Powers against destruction of the historic cathedral of Rheims by the German artillery. The bombardment is declared to have been conducted "for the sole pleasure of destroying."

The protest of the French Government states:

"The German troops, without military necessity, but for the sole pleasure of destroying, subjected the Rheims cathedral to a systematic and furious bombardment. The famous basilica is now a mass of ruins.

"The Government denounced the 'revolting act of vandalism,' and declared it should arouse the indignation of the world.

"Destruction of the historic cathedral of Notre Dame, officially announced by the Minister of the Interior, Louis J. Malvy, has stirred France, and the Government is preparing to make protests to all the Powers against the destruction of ancient buildings.

"Other historic edifices destroyed or ruined are the 12th century Church of St. Jacques, the 13th century Archbishop's palace, and the City Hall, erected in the 15th century.

"On Thursday the Germans were throwing shells into Rheims from batteries stationed six miles north of the city. Then they moved to the eastward, getting an elevated position commanding the city.

"The cathedral of Notre Dame had been turned into a hospital and a Red Cross flag was flying from the roof. There were about 500 wounded German prisoners.

"The first shots shattered the windows and fragments of glass fell in showers upon the wounded soldiers, who lay on bundles of straw in the aisles.

"It soon became apparent that the Germans were making a target of the cathedral for the shrapnel began crashing through the roof and walls at regular intervals.

"The wounded prisoners inside, at least 500 suffered further wounds as a result of the bombardment of the building.

REPORTED DEAD.

Four hundred inhabitants of the town are reported to have been killed by German shells.

At times the city would be in a fire in a dozen different places and at night it made a grand but awful sight to watch the shifting glare of red above the town and the flaming smoke pouring like meteors into the burning city. At times as a shrapnel struck a house, millions of sparks would shoot upward through the smoke.

The population began to flee on Thursday, Rheims being a city of 100,000 souls. At daybreak Saturday the city was deserted. The exodus went on. The fugitives carried their portable effects and most of them were in tears at the thought of leaving their homes at the mercy of the German artillery.

Buildings in different quarters of the city were flaming and the wind was carrying the fire from street to street when a shrapnel fell in some workshop on the eastern end of the town, where workmen had been making some repairs. Soon the whole network of pipes and tanks was burning brightly.

Then the old wooden timbers of the roof began falling and the nave and transepts began to burn.

Within a short time the upper part of the cathedral was a roaring furnace. Blazing pieces of carved woodwork were dropping to the floor setting fire to the straw upon which the wounded German soldiers were lying. Then the main nave and altar caught fire. Next the pews and other furniture were in flames.

The German wounded, practically all of whom were too weak to rise to their feet, began calling piteously for help.

"Save us! Save us!" cried the wounded men, struggling weakly to crawl from their perilous position in the straits.

The French doctors and nurses at once began the work of carrying these helpless captives from the building. Some of the Germans were still in uniform.

Outside of the cathedral was a knot of men, women and children. When they caught sight of the German uniforms they broke into furious cries of denunciation.

"Kill them!" cried the angry French. One French soldier leveled his gun at a wounded German officer. The latter soldiers in the crowd hoisted their rifles to their shoulders and for a moment it looked as though there would be a wholesale slaughter of wounded Germans.

Suddenly a little priest, Abbe Andreux, name, leaped in front of the leveled

rifle and held up his hands.

"Do not shoot them, my friends," he cried.

Just then a German shell struck the wall of the cathedral and the noise, showered by dirt and mortar, the bursting of a shrapnel drowned his voice, but his life could be seen moving.

"Kill them!" screamed the mob again, cursing the Germans and shaking their fists. A few women in the crowd howled in their rage and spat upon the wounded soldiers as they were carried through the throng to a nearby building.

"Don't fire," cried the little priest again. "You would make yourselves as guilty as they are."

The picture was one never to be forgotten as that calm-faced priest, fulfilling the duties of his holy office, stood bravely before the rifles of his countrymen with the sound of cannonade in his ears, protecting the enemies of his country. No serious injury was inflicted on the Germans.

CROWN PRINCE ESCAPES CAPTURE BY FRENCH

Moved His Headquarters One Hour Before Arrival of Enemy.

BEHIND THE ALLIES' LINES IN FRANCE, Sept. 21.

It is reported that the German Kaiser came to Montmedy and penetrated into French territory with the hope of establishing himself in one of the conquered towns, but the retreat of his army on the Marne compelled him to beat a hasty retreat.

From a wounded French soldier who corresponded from the front, the Crown Prince himself, it is reported, narrowly escaped being taken a prisoner in a French chateau. The soldier relates that he and his comrades missed what would have been one of the fiercest captures of the war. They had learned that the Crown Prince was in a small chateau near Farm, and at once set out in the hope of taking him prisoner.

They reached the chateau, but, to their regret, found it empty.

The Crown Prince had left only an hour before for Sainte Mennehoule, whence he again intended to move his headquarters further north.

OSTEND, Sept. 21.

According to reports received here today 30 German siege guns have arrived at Brussels and are being sent toward Antwerp, the chief Belgian fortress. This indicates that the Germans will attempt to reduce that city and capture the Belgian army.

With King Albert's troops harassing the Germans' flank, they have been unable to send their full force to France.

In addition to the semicircular line of fortifications to the north of Brussels and Louvain, the German forces have constructed a huge line of fortifications, strengthened by even greater breastworks, from Namur through a line passing across Mons to a point near Valenciennes. Like their northern defensive works, these ramparts are remarkably stout and efficiently guard the lines of communication through Belgium, as well as leaving a road 35 kilometres wide, whereby the northern German armies would be able to regain the Netherlands.

It is reported that the Germans are rushing big siege guns forward toward Antwerp from Namur.

Your correspondent has received information from two independent sources respecting the prisoners at Mauthausen. In that city 3,000 French prisoners are guarded by 200 Germans. The captives are territorial army troops. Seven English prisoners are also among the captives and are carefully guarded by 30 Germans.

The Germans fired heavy projectiles into Mauthausen at the rate of 70 a minute.

Visitors at the Hotel Metropole, in this city, are taking up a subscription for the Belgian soldiers. Some remarkable deeds have been revealed by a perusal of this subscription, or more properly prize list. For instance: The first Belgian soldier to capture a German flag received 150 francs and the first to kill a German soldier received 100 francs. Belgium has now enrolled a new army of more than 4,000 volunteers, mostly old soldiers.

BALKAN STATES EAGER FOR EARLY ENTRY INTO WAR

Germany Admits Inability to Obtain Their Aid Against Allies—Rumania Waits for Expected Change of Italian Neutrality.

ROME, Sept. 21.

Entry of Rumania into the European war is believed imminent. The strictest censorship has been established in that country, but the report has reached here that Germany has acknowledged inability to persuade Rumania to join with the Austrian-German forces and that the German Minister has been recalled from Bucharest.

It is believed here Rumania will cast her lot with the Allies because of her chance of acquiring Transylvania, a part of Hungary which is more than half peopled with Rumanians and which she has long coveted. The Rumanian army has been held ready for more than three weeks and military supplies have been requisitioned.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 21.

The greatest importance is attached by the French Government to the resignation of the Rumanian Cabinet, especially as it coincides with the sending of a mission from that country to confer with the Italian Government. This lends belief to the probability that Rumania is only awaiting a favorable opportunity to join with the Allies against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Rumania's attitude is best explained by Mr. Diamandis, one of the Rumanian delegates, who is in Rome, and who is reported to have said that while Rumania is neutral at present, the Rumanians cannot permit any opportunity to pass whereby they may be able to obtain their national aims.

Bulgaria, too, is reported as showing signs of sympathy with Russia and a desire to go to war. As soon as the news of Russian success was made public many demonstrations against Austria were made.

The result of the mission from Rumania to Italy is being watched with much interest. It is the general opinion among French Government officials that sooner or later the neutral policy of Italy will have to give way to one of active participation of public opinion, which is reported to be strongly in favor of war.

The Balkan States are in sympathy with the Allies and only await a favorable and plausible opportunity to open hostilities against Austria, their hereditary enemy. They already have signed a pact to declare for the Allies if Turkey comes to the aid of Germany and Austria. Italy's abandonment of her peaceful neutral attitude, it is believed, would induce the Balkan States to immediate declarations of war.

TONGA ISLANDS NEUTRAL. TOY MONARCH PROCLAIMS

George II Just Learns of War and Reassures George V.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

It was only a few days ago that one of the Kings of the world, George II of the Tonga Islands, was proclaimed neutral. Only when a small vessel from Auckland arrived at port in the Tonga, or Friendly Islands, did King George II of that tiny domain know that right nations are at each other's throats.

King George II immediately announced to King George V that he "would maintain his neutrality." King George II rules over 20,000 subjects.

FIGHT TO END "PEACE" ATTITUDE OF KAISER

Germany Thinking Only of War, Says Berlin Newspaper.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.

A dispatch from Berlin quotes the Norddeutsche Zeitung as follows: "According to the latest news, Germany is determined to make peace on a basis which would insure German territory remaining intact."

"Such reports are calculated to give the impression that Germany is now planning the victory of its armies in both the West and East, is exhausted."

"Germany at the moment is not thinking in any way of peace, but is bent upon the purpose to fight to the end this war which has been recklessly thrust upon us."

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RED CROSS DOG SEARCHING FOR WOUNDED

GERMAN ARTILLERY RUSHED TO ANTWERP TO CRUSH BELGIANS

Plan to End Harassing of Flanks—Fortify Line of Retreat to North of Brussels.

BRIMONT STRATEGIC POINT IN STRUGGLE ALONG AISNE RIVER

Capture of Fortified Hill Would Break von Kluck's Direct Line of Communication With Centre.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The furious fighting at Rheims indicates an important development of the Allies' efforts to cut off General von Kluck's right wing from the main German army. Von Kluck's line of communication with the center is maintained by the railway that runs from Loon thirty miles southeast of Rheims. This railway is dominated by three permanent fortifications on the hill of Brimont to the north of Rheims.

If Brimont is taken by the French, Von Kluck's direct railway connection with the central German army will vanish. Reinforcements for him will have to make a circuitous journey by rail of three times the distance now separating the headquarters of the German right and center. It is of the utmost importance for the Germans to keep open a route for rapid strengthening of their right wing at any time that the enveloping movement of the Allies becomes dangerous. This accounts for the desperate efforts of the French to seize Brimont and the tenacity with which the Germans are holding fast to the hill.

The Allies are carefully concealing the places occupied during the Oise advance. The progress reported, if consistent, must, however, soon begin to tell. As yet, these western gains have not coincided with the French at Rheims. If the Brimont hill falls into the possession of the French and at the same time the Allies reach their objective along the Oise, Von Kluck's position will be in the highest degree precarious. His headquarters will be open to him for keeping in touch with the main German force, but the loss of the Rheims railroad will be a serious handicap, particularly at this time when the German rains have made road travel so difficult.

GERMAN EAST AFRICAN BASE DESTROYED, LONDON SAYS

Important Naval and Commercial Centre Shelled by Pegasus.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Great interest was expressed here today in the Admiralty's passing reference, in a report of naval operations in the Indian Ocean to the destruction of the German East African base of Dar-Es-Salaam. The Admiralty gave no details, merely mentioning that the cruiser Pegasus, disabled by the German cruiser Koensigsberg off Zanzibar, had previously "rendered useful service, including the destruction of Dar-Es-Salaam."

Dar-Es-Salaam is a German military station and naval base 40 miles south of Zanzibar. It is the terminus of an important caravan route and one of the most important commercial centres on the East African coast.

WORLD PEACE MOVE NOW RIDICULOUS, SAYS WILSON

Would Be Futile to Call International Congress, President Says.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

"Nonsensical" and "ridiculous" were terms which President Wilson today used in discussing with his callers reports that he was about to call a world's congress in the interest of peace.

The President is disturbed over reports which misrepresent his attitude on peace, because he fears they may nullify his opportunity to act when the proper time comes. He told his visitors today that he never had been so foolish as to dream of calling a world's parliament at this time, for he believes such a step would be futile.

President Wilson took the stand that all patriotic Americans should join with him in preserving strict neutrality until the golden chance comes for this nation to act as mediator for the warring nations of Europe.

ADVENTURE, PATHOS, HUMOR FROM SCENES OF NATIONS' WAR

Government telegraphers at either end of the Berlin-Rome telegraph wire were testing it, by gasping over the line. "What news?" asked the Rome operator. "We'll be in Paris in two days," answered the German. The Italian responded with the first verse of the Marseillaise, and was promptly suspended.

"I could not stand to see your English face," was the reason given to an English woman when she was discharged from the position of governess to a German family in Berlin.

Posters announcing conditions, under which the annual international baby show at Folkestone, Eng., will be held, contain the following line in large black type: "Germans and Austrians not eligible in contest."

A Bavarian general tells this story of a young Austrian's heroism:

Toward the end of August Germans appearing at the village of Burgund, near the Sainte Marie Aux Mines, inquired of a boy named Theophile Jagout if there were any Frenchmen nearby.

The young fellow giving a negative response, the Germans advanced and immediately were the object of a vigorous fusillade from a party of French soldiers lodged in many houses. After a smart skirmish the Germans retired and instantly sought out Jagout and made him a prisoner.

Upon being questioned, Jagout declared frankly he was perfectly well aware of the presence of the French soldiers when he gave them a misleading answer, and had deceived them purposely.

Considering that, as a German subject, he had been guilty of an act of high treason, the Germans shot him.

Valerie Di Martinelli and Leonie Van Lint were telephone operators before the Germans entered Belgium and destroyed the city of Louvain. Now they are national heroines, for with shells bursting around them and flames cracking on every side, they remained at their switchboards until the telephone wires had been cut, torn down by shells or carried away by the falling walls of buildings.

Shells began to burst in the town and then shrapnel rained against the building in which they were working. Flames sprang up from buildings about them. Still the wires held and still the two young women sat at their switchboards, making connections for the hurried orders of the Belgian officers.

Everybody else had long since fled from the town when the last wire snapped and Valerie and Leonie knew they could do nothing more.

Then they crept from the building and sought every possible means of shelter as they hurried from the zone of death and destruction. They escaped without injury, joined the fleeing refugees and the story of their bravery is told by Belgians with as much pride as that shown in the daring of the Belgian soldiers.

A letter found on the person of a lieutenant of the Twenty-sixth German Artillery said:

"We fight each day from 5 in the morning until 8 at night without drinking. We get so tired we cannot ride a horse even at a walk. Nearly all our horses have fallen. The Tenth Corps has been constantly on the action since the opening of the campaign. We hope for a decisive battle to end the situation, for our troops cannot rest."

The confiscated letter of another soldier said:

"It is necessary to have lived through a battle and to find oneself in the evening without food and only the hard earth for a bed to appreciate the truth of the words: 'Warm the day and bloody the battle; cold is the evening and calm is the night.'"

CALL FOR WELSH TROOPS

Complete Corps Being Organized by Lloyd-George.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, today headed a movement to organize a complete army corps from Wales.

Recruiting has progressed rapidly, in Wales, but heretofore the men have been distributed among the regular British forces.

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In our policy to MAKE USE OF TIME and LET NOT ADVANTAGE SLIP, we have prepared extensively for a large season's business, and our stocks of New, Fresh Merchandise are almost better than ever before at the beginning of an Autumn season. In spite of the war conditions in Europe, we have received the bulk of our expected importations, through the heroic efforts of our Paris organization; therefore

SMARTNESS AND APPROPRIATENESS

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In Addition to Our Regular Autumn Openings in All Departments We Announce the Following Extensions and Improvements Now Complete

A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR MOURNING, Third Floor, in which a collection of Suits, Gowns, Millinery, Veilings, Gloves and Accessories expressly made for mourning purposes will be arranged for ready inspection. A competent attendant will take charge of a complete order ready to wear or made to order in our own workrooms.

MATINEES, NEGLIGES AND BOUDOIR APPAREL have been removed to the Second Floor, immediately adjoining Muslin Underwear and Linen Department.

CORSETS are directly connected to this section and are in greatly enlarged and more attractive surroundings than heretofore.

DRESS GOODS of wool and silk-and-wool in the colored materials are on the First Floor centre, west side, and a permanent Cotton and Wash Dress Goods section immediately adjoins.

THE NOTION DEPARTMENT has been greatly enlarged and improved.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TODAY IS DIRECTED TO

Darlington Silks for September

Early arrangements through our Paris office for fall Silks have placed this house as one of the few to show the correct model weaves.

The ideas advanced by Paris houses at the commencement of the model season are shown here in the correct weaves, and draped in reproduction of those shown by famous dressmakers.

Weaves in Silks and Velvets as follows:

Moire Gloyche
Moire Lyonaise
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Drap Marocain
Faille Soifi
Evetta
Moire Gresil

Chuteo
Velour Chiffon
Roman Bengaline
Satin Algeria
Crepe Premet
Printed Crepe Chinois
Crepe Duvet
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New colors advanced for Fall and Winter wear—Tete de Negre, Graphite, Grape, Bordeaux and Midnight.

Black Silks from abroad and American mills with the guarantee of pure dye and fast color.

French Marabou Neckwear

Marabou, plain and in combination with ostrich feather, in Boas, Collars, Capes and other new conceptions fashioned in Paris.

Maline and Net Collars, Ruffs and Capes, in black and white and novelty combinations.

Hand-Embroidered Net Collars, high pleated in back, some with revers; white and ecru.

Hand-Embroidered Organdie Collars.

Hand-Embroidered Organdie Collar and Cuff Sets, some with hemstitched edge; some with plain edge, and others lace-trimmed.

All the newest shapes in high collars of Organdie and Pique, trimmed with black ribbon and velvet.

Special Hand-Embroidered Organdie Collars.

Hand-embroidered Vestees, high or low collars.

Plain and Embroidered Yokes.

Hand-Embroidered Net Guimpes with military collars.

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WOMEN'S OUTER GARMENTS embrace beautifully Tailored Suits of Gabardine, Cheviot and Broadcloth. More DRESSY SUITS of Velvet, Chiffon Velvet, Broadcloth and Peau de Sours.

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DANCING FROCKS of Lace, Net, Chiffon, Crepe de Chine and Crepe Meteor.

COATS of every description, suitable for all purposes, MOTOR COATS of English Tweed and STREET COATS of Duveltyne, Velour, Zibeline. EVENING WRAPS of Faille, Bengaline and Velvet.

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\$1.00 Atlantic City, 7:30 a. m.; Wildwood, Angelsea, 7:30 a. m. until Oct. 27, inclusive; Stone Harbor, Sea Isle City, Avalon, 7:30 a. m. until Oct. 27, inclusive; Barnegat Pier, Bay Head, Point Pleasant, 7:30 a. m. until Oct. 25, inclusive.

\$1.25 Atlantic City, 7:30 a. m.; Long Branch, Belmar, Sea Girt, 7:30 a. m. until Oct. 25, inclusive.

From Broad Street Station

Baltimore, 7:55 a. m.; Boston, Oct. 4, 25; Nov. 22; Dec. 20.

Washington, 7:55 a. m.; Sunday, Oct. 4, 25; Nov. 22; Dec. 20.

Philadelphia, 7:43 a. m.; Sunday, September 27 and October 25.

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